Huron Signal,

GODERICH, JUNE 22nd 1871

Volunteer Camp.

2500 MEN ON THE BANKS OF THE MAITLAND.

In our issue on Friday last, we described the proposed arrangement of the District Camp. That arrangement has only been changed in one particular, viz:—that the tents of the officers range along the south side of the camp, right on the river bank, instead of towards the bush skirting the north side of the ground, as was at first intended. On Friday night, having arrived by rail, and steamer, and the local companies on foot and in all sorts of conveyances, the whole 6 Battalions of the District and the London Battery, arrived on the camp-ground. For a time, confusion seemed to rule the scene, but very soon military organization and discipline gained the ascendancy, and before very late each man was in possession of his temporary home. On Saturday morning

THE DAILY ROUTINE

began. A gun was fired from the battery at day break, warning the soldiers to leave the soft arms of Morpheus, and immediately thereafter *Reveille* was sounded. At 8 a. m. sharp, the companies fell in for Battalion drill, lasting till the breakfast hour at eight o'clock. The next drill was at 10 o'clock and the last at 3 p. m. The intervals were filled in by the changing of guards, the furbishing of arms and accoutrements, dinner at 1, and evening meal at 6; while the more boisterous could be seen, while off duty, playing all sorts of jokes on each other, and not seldom tripping the light fantastic toe, for the very love of violent motion, to the music of a concertina or even a jew's harp. Not a few, however, seemed to prefer a run up town to any other amusement, and were noticed, by winks and even more articulate methods, to express their admiration for the ladies of Goderich. At sunset, another gun was fired and the retreat sounded, closing the busy day. All the other days, during the continuance of the camp, will bear a very similar complexion.

THE FORCE ASSEMBLED.

Through the courtesy of the various adjutants (not forgetting Captain Jackson "of orders," than whom one could not desire a more efficient officer or accommodating informant,) we are enabled to present our readers with a complete and correct statement; which, we believe, will be of more interest than anything that is transpiring in the outside world.

BRIGADE-OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. Taylor, D. A. G., in command.
" Service, Brigade Major.
" Moffat, Musketry Instructor.
" Attwood, Supply Officer.
Major Leys, District Paymaster.
Capt. Smyth, Camp Quartermaster.
Lieut. Nevills, Orderly Officer.

In giving the particulars and strength of Battalions, we shall, as in duty bound, begin at home with the

BATTALIONS.

33RD HURON.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. A. M. Ross, commanding; Major Coleman; Major Conner; Capt. Jackson, Adjutant; Dr. McDougall, Surgeon; Dr. Holmes, Assistant Surgeon; Paymaster Seymour; Quartermaster Jordan; Staff Sergeants, 7; Band, 21.

COMPANIES.

No. 1, GODERICH GARRISON ARTILLERY.—Capt. Thomson, Lieut. Seager, Lieut. Dixon, non com. officers and men, 45—exclusive of the band of 21, and the staff sergeants 7; all belonging to this company.

No. 2, GODERICH RIFLES.—Capt. Montgomery, Lieut. Beck, Ensign Hazlehurst, non com. officers and men, 44.

No. 3, SAXONIA RIFLES.—Capt. Bee, Lieut. Lee, Ensign Wilson, non com. officers and men, 55.

No. 4, CLINTON RIFLES.—Capt. Murray, Lieut. Grigg, Ensign Proctor, non com. officers and men, 56.

No. 5, BAYFIELD.—Capt. Jackson, Lieut. McCann, Ensign Simpson, non com. officers and men, 51.

No. 6, EXETER.—Capt. Hyndman, Lieut Howard, Ensign Elliott, non com. officers and men, 44.

No. 7, FORREST'S HILL.—Capt. Shepard, Lieut. Macdonald, Ensign Russell, non com. officers and men, 51.

No. 8, GORRIE.—Capt. Kaine, Lieut. Leach, non com. officers and men, 53.

No. 9, DUNGANNON.—Capt. Mallough, Lieut. Crozier, non com. officers and men, 50.

The total strength of the Huron Battalion, officers and men, is 503.

32ND BRUCE.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Lieut-Col. Sproat, commanding.
Major Beam,
Major Daniel,
Adjutant Cooper,
Dr. Scott, Surgeon,
Dr. Martin, Assistant,
Paymaster Adair,
Quartermaster Barker,
Chaplain, Rev. R. S. Cooper, of Southampton.

The Band has 24 members (12 of whom belong to No 1 Co., Southampton, and to No. 6 Co., Tara.)

COMPANIES.

No 1, SOUTHAMPTON, Capt. Sinclair, Lieut. Clark, Ensign Menab; non-com officers and men 55.

No 2, KINCARDINE, Capt. Barker, Lieut. S. Havener, Ensign Charles Gazel, non-com. officers and men 44.

No 3, KINCARDINE, Tp. Capt. Sellery, Lieut. Smith, Ensign Miller, non-com. officers and men 44.

No 4, PALMERSTON, Capt. Mitchell, Lieut. Valentine, Ensign Rae, non-com. officers and men 48.

No 5, WALKERTON, Capt. Hunter, Lieut. Retford, Ensign Moffatt, non-com. officers and men 55.

No 6, TARA, Capt. Morton, Lieut. Douglas, Ensign Richards, non-com officers and men 55.

[illegible] tation, in officers and men, is 350.

60TH WELLINGTON

STAFF OFFICERS

Lieut Col. Clark, commanding
Major McMillan
Major Armstrong
Adjutant, Capt. McDonald, V. A.
Paymaster, Capt. McGregor
Quartermaster, Harvey
Surgeon Dr Herod
Assist. Dr Orton
Chaplain, Rev W. S. Ball

No 1, GUELPH GARRISON ARTILLERY Capt McDonald, Lieut McRae, Lieut McDonald, Non Com. officers and men 48.

No. 2 GUELPH RIFLES. Capt Bruce, Lieut Hooper, Ensign Cleghorn Non Com. Officers and men, 52.

No. 3, FERGUS, Capt. Orton, Lieut. Beatty, Ensign Garvin, non com. officers and men 51.

No. 4, ETORA, Capt. McNiven, on Red River Service, Lieut. Tribe, Ensign Leslie, non com. officers and men 55.

No 5, MOUNT FOREST, Capt. Winfield, Lieut Smith, Ensign Cosbough, non com. officers and men 44

No 6, CARRODA, Lieut. Kennedy, Ensign [illegible] (on Red River service) non com. officers and men 44.

No 7, [illegible], Capt. Carberry, Lieut. [illegible], Ensign McLeod, non com. officers and men 39.

No 8, [illegible], Capt. Bonsfield, Lieut Whitlaw, Ensign Allingham, non com. officers and men 31.

No 9, HOLLIN, Capt. Thompson, Lieut. Grey, Ensign Oswald (on Red River service) non com. officers and men 55.

No 10, ARTHUR, Capt. Hollinger, Lieut. Brown, Ensign Fraser, non-com officers and men 50.

BATTALION BAND—24 men from Guelph.

The total strength of the Wellington Battalion, officers and men, is 529.

29TH WATERLOO—

STAFF OFFICERS

Lieut-Col A.G. McMillan, Major Campbell, Adjutant Pickering, Paymaster T. S. McMichen, Quartermaster Cranston, Surgeon Varden.

Staff Sergeants 6
Band " 8

COMPANIES

No 1, NEW HAMBURG, Capt Daniels, Lieut. Hamilton, Non-Com officers and men 29.

No 2, GALT, Capt. Peck, Lieut. McMillan, Non-Commissioned officers and men 32.

No 3, CARDHILL, Capt. Wilson, Lieut. Boyd, Non-Com officers and men 37.

No 4, WHITEBOURNE, Capt. Pasmore, Lieut. Mitchell, Non-Com. officers and men 49.

No 5, CAPE HESPELER, Lieut. Finn, Ensign Huber, Non Com. officers and men 49.

The total strength of the Waterloo Battalion, officers and men, is 259.

28TH, PERTH.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Col. Service, B. M.
Major Scott,
Major McKnight,
Dr. Hanavan, Surgeon,
Paymaster Rutherford,
Quartermaster Smithwick.
Band, 20 men.

COMPANIES.

No. 1, STRATFORD.—Capt. Macfarlane, Lieut. Lang, non com. officers and men, 55.

No. 2, STRATFORD.—Capt. Dodd, Lieut. Nicol, non com. officers and men, 42.

No. 3, ST. MARY'S.—Lieut. McConnell, Ensign Martin, non com. officers and men, 54.

No. 4, LISTOWEL.—Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Tilt, Ensign Connell, non com. officers and men, 42.

No. 5, BLANSHARD.—Capt. White, Lieut. Casey, non com. officers and men, 37.

No. 6, FULLARTON.—Capt Gourlay, Lieut. Baird, Ensign [illegible], non com. officers and men, 57.

The total strength of the Perth Battalion, officers and men, is [illegible]

THE LONDON [illegible]

STAFF OFFICERS

Lieut. Col. Lewis.
Macbeth, Major,
Walker, Major,
Dr. Payne Surgeon.
Dr Fraser Asst.
Adjutant, Capt. N. P. Davis,
Paymaster, Capt. McMillan,
Qut. Master, J. Smyth.

COMPANIES.

No 1 LONDON LIGHT INFANTRY, Capt. German, Lieut. McKenzie, Ensign [illegible], non com. and men 51.

No 2, Capt Busby, Lieut. Yale, Ensign Peel, non com. and men 43.

No 3, Capt. Morton, Lieut. Williams, Ensign Macbeth, non com. and men 47.

No. 4. Capt Birrell, Lieut Williams, Ensign Hughson, Non Com. Officers and men 43.

No. 5, Capt Dickson, Lieut [illegible], Ensign Vidal, Non Com. Officers and men 45.

6, Capt McIntosh, Ensign Lang, Non Com. Officers and men 40.

No. 7 Lieut O'Brien, Ensign Pope, Non Com Officers and men 44.

No. 8 Lieut Wood, Ensign Elliott, Non Com. Officers and men 42.

BATTALION BAND 30

STAFF SERG'NTS 6

The total strength of the London Battalion, officers and men, is 424.

E. FIELD BATTERY, LONDON.

OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. Shanly,
Capt. Peters,
Surgeon Vesey A. Browne.

3 officers. 73 non com. officers, gunners and drivers, 56 horses, three 9 Pounder guns, one 24 Pounder howitzer, and 10 carriages in all.

GRAND TOTAL.

From the above figures the following grand total of officers and men now in Camp will be gathered:—

Brigade officers	7
Huron Batt.	503
Bruce "	350
Wellington "	529
Waterloo "	259
Perth "	323
London "	424
"E. Battery	79
Grand total	2484

To Provision such a number of men is no easy task, especially until the commissariat system gets well grooved and begins to run smoothly. There was some reason to be dissatisfied about the quality of the bread for a day or so, but it is now as good as any ordinary baker's bread. As we passed from tent to tent, at the dinner hours along with several of the officers, the invariable reply to enquiries was "no complaints." The principal difficulty seems to be that men, accustomed to butter, cheese, milk and other articles of daily consumption common to our "Country Cousins" are at once deprived of all these. The want of such toothsome ingredients of diet may be considered a hardship, but if the men will philosophically conclude that they are just out at a lengthened pic-nic, where nobody is disposed to be dainty, it may be possible that temporary change of diet may turn out to be as beneficial as we have no doubt the change of air will be.

SABBATH IN CAMP

This was a glorious day, the temperature having reached that happy medium, when exercise in the open air was not distressingly laborious, nor yet would one, when tired, be in danger of rheumatism, stretched out at full length on the grass. The sun shone out brilliantly, but its rays were tempered by a pleasant breeze. Indeed, over on the splendid camp ground, even when Old Sol is shining straight down from the meridian, with a force that would be elsewhere unbearable, there is always to be found a puff of wind coming from some direction, to give an agreeable respite. [illegible] and such a brushing of shoes, cleaning of belts and general scouring up as were then going on. There was to be no drill on service in the camp, and more than one-third of the men were actively preparing themselves to attend it. Meanwhile the several bands were practising such anthems and hymn-tunes as they were to lead the congregation in. About 10 30 a. m., the brigade marched out by battalions, each battalion headed by its band, to the open space to the west of the camp, where a hollow square was formed on brigade points. The usual drum head pulpit was improvised, and the Band of the Huron Battalion, by request, played the anthem "How beautiful upon the mountains," which they did very sweetly. The Rev. R. S. Cooper, of Southampton, Chaplain of the Bruce Battalion, read the morning service of the Church of England, in a very impressive manner, and was attentively listened to. The Rev. W. S. Ball, of the Canada Presbyterian Church, Guelph, Chaplain of the Wellington Battalion, then gave out the 100th Psalm, which the assembly sang, led by the Band of the 30th Battalion (Wellington); after which Mr Ball preached a forcible and practical sermon from 1 Tim. vi. 12—"*Fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on eternal life.*" He justified the soldier's calling on the ground that no figure was used in the scriptures to illustrate religious truth, which would involve a breach of the moral law. He described the christian's course as a constant warfare. As that camp was a witness to timid friends at home and enemies abroad that this was our country, for which we would fight and if necessary die, so ought all to struggle earnestly in the good fight of faith to secure a better inheritance. He concluded by urging the men to follow in the footsteps of such illustrious soldiers and distinguished christians as Havelock, Hedley Vicars, and Hammond, and not allow the jeers of comrades to make them forget the example of christian fathers or the teaching of pious mothers. The man who was too cowardly to read his Bible or kneel in his tent, although he knew it to be his duty, was not the man a wise officer would like to have behind him in a forlorn hope. After prayer and praise, the brigade marched back to camp. Many ladies and gentlemen from town were present at this interesting service, which was calculated, by all its surroundings, to take fast hold of the memory. There must have been an audience of over 2000 picturesquely sitting together on the grass, all deeply interested. Quite a few of the men of that faith were present at the forenoon service of the Catholic Church. The afternoon was spent very quietly; the music of the bands being the principal sound heard all day. The men mostly staid in their tents, some went up town and in the evening distributed themselves among the Churches. Mr. Ball had service in the evening within the lines of the 30th which was well attended. The camp had a great many visitors all day—not a few ladies footing the steep bank as bravely as any of the male sex, and much more lightly. There will be similar services next Sabbath.

TARGET PRACTICE.

All Monday, the crack of rifles and whiz of bullets were incessant. The 7th Battalion engaged in target practice at ranges of 200, 400 and 600 yards on the flats below the camp. Each battalion in succession will spend a day at the targets. We could not restrain a feeling of squeamishness, when walking through the bush to the camp, to hear the bullets crush into the bank a very few feet from the top. It seems to us the way across the footbridge and up the bank is not a very safe one, while shooting is going on.

BRIGADE DRILL.

On Monday at 2.30 p. m., the brigade marched out of camp by battalions, in good order, to the open ground on the west and formed into quarter distance columns. The order was given to deploy in line on the 30th Battalion, and the movement was executed with quickness and precision. Having taken open order the brigade gave a general salute in capital time, and then marched past in companies, with the London Field Battery leading. An enemy having been discovered in ambush in the woods to the north, the infantry changed front by countermarching, and advanced, supported on both flanks by the Field Battery. After sharp firing, the foe was dislodged. The enemy having tried to turn the flank of the brigade by moving diagonally against it, the field battery was brought to the rescue and held them at bay while the infantry retired in good order. The battery having checked the enemy's advance also retired, keeping up a fierce cannonade as they went. Having thus with an imaginary foe shown themselves able to perform the manœuvres that show such a real emergency would necessitate, the battalions marched back to camp, cheerily headed by their various bands. This brigade drill was just enough to whet the appetite of the spectators for the gallant display of the coming Field Day.

THE LONDON BATTERY.

We do not think we should be disparaging E. Battery to call it the "hobby" of the gallant colonel in command; especially as it is one of those serviceable and useful hobbies that the bravest need not be ashamed to ride. It was formed by Colonel Shanly 15 years ago, and was one of the six batteries organized under Sir Allan Macnab's militia act of 1855. Only two of those who then enrolled themselves are now under the Colonel's, but all command men, gunners and drivers, are of a very superior order and thoroughly up to their duties. It will not be invidious, we think, to give the smart young fellows who handle the 24 pounder howitzer the credit for unlimbering, firing and limbering up, fully as quickly as those in charge of the lighter guns. When the order is to "unlimber" or "limber up," we never see more apparent confusion, or more of discipline and order, for every man is at his post and performs his duty without a single slip and with marvelous expedition. The battery is well mounted, and equipped, not omitting even the traditional "fifth wheel of a coach," which we suppose is carried in case of accidents. Battery E. is a credit to the forces, and more particularly to Lieut Col. Shanly whose persistent and unflagging efforts, and, we believe, liberality also, it owes its continued existence and efficiency.

THE BANDS.

No less than three are on the ground, and another is expected to day. They are all good and some of them are more numerous than others; but Duckham and the boys if they are short of strength are not behind in skill, their playing has been universally scored by visitors.—The Bands of the 7th and 30th also play admirably, and the music is one of the chief attractions of parade. The excellent cause also makes it very agreeable visit the camp from 6 p. m. onward, every band plays its very best, while the doers are at mess.

THE CAMP.

is arranged with great regularity, and the dryness of the station makes it extremely comfortable, as even a heavy rain would disappear almost as soon as over. A more picturesque or available location could not be found in Canada, and we presume the "powers that be" will find it advisable to have a large camp of instruction here yearly. The health of the men is excellent. With the exception of a case or two of inflamed eye, we have heard of none under the care of the Surgeons. The beautiful clear water to be had from the wells dug at the expense of the Town Council, some sixty number all along the bank, has no doubt much to do with this satisfactory state of affairs. The conduct of the men is highly creditable in the same direction. Yesterday (Sunday) John Tamson's bairns were everywhere then on the chance, but in this camp "drouthy" volunteers are the exception. Camp utensils are perhaps not as well arranged as they might, but experience improves every day. No 9 Company of the Wellington Battalion, for example, has a very convenient and economical way of cooking its rations, by means of two large, square kettles, which save both time, labor and fuel. A "hint" is all we wish to give and we hope it will be picked up.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE FORCE

is good. The most of the men are stalwart, muscular fellows, with the strength to do, and the courage to dare anything the exigencies of the country demand, and where they came from there are thousands more of the same mettle. There are a few more stripling than usual, but even they are "makings" of good soldiers. The county companies of Huron, such as Dungannon, Gorrie, Porter's Hill, Bayfield and Exeter send men into the field as would be very hard to equal as a body, and the town and village companies are not far behind. We were very sorry to see the uniforms of some of the country companies not up to the mark, some without the regulation tunic, others without the pants, and quite a number wearing rowdy hats. This should not be the case. We must confess Wellington No. 30 is an example worthy of the emulation of the other battalions in this respect. Whoever has influence in rectifying this, should set about it.

THE FIELD DAY.

It is the intention to have a grand Review of the Brigade on the camp-ground, on Thursday, 22nd inst. We presume the movements will begin about noon, or a little later, and continue for several hours.—Adjutant Gen. Robertson Ross will be in command, and the military display, considering the advantages of the ground, the excellence of the Battalions, and the presence of the skilfully managed Field Battery, will be unusually grand. Excursion parties are expected from London, Guelph, Stratford, Southampton, Kincardine and the whole neighborhood. The Mayor by request of most of the business men, has proclaimed a half-holiday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., and the entire town will likely turn out. We expect such a gala-day as Goderich has never before witnessed.

AINLEYVILLE

WEATHER.—It still continues cool with a little frost at nights which makes things look withered. It is hurting the fall wheat and vegetables.

The people in this place are busily engaged at their road work, some energetic parties are trying to get some money from the different Townships to help to build side walks in this place. I believe Grey will give some if Morris does the same. Morris dont be behind.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.—The teachers of the Townships of Grey and Morris meet to day June 17th at the School House in this place for the purpose of getting up an association; to meet on Saturdays for the purpose of discussing different subjects and appointing studies for the ensuing week, so much for the New School Bill. It has set our teachers to study so as to improve themselves, so that they may pass the new examination with credit to themselves.

BASE BALL.—Friday June 16th 1871, a game of Base Ball was played here to day between a nine chosen by Mr. Bray against a nine chosen by Mr. Cooper the former winning by 32 Runs. The Maitland Club of this village plays against the Shoo Fly Club of Wroxeter on the 1st July on the ground of the former, the following is a list of the players of the Maitland Club:—W. Fishleigh, Pitcher, J. Stewart, Catcher, D. McNaughton, 1st Baseman, Samuel Suggins 2nd Baseman, R. Hamilton, 3rd Baseman, Mr. P. Bray, Short Stop, C. R. Cooper, Right field, H. Chasman, Left field, Wm. Ainley, Centre field.

PORT ALBERT.

BUSINESS.—Mr. Hawley, the enterprising contractor, is doing quite a business in buying wood and bark, and shipping to other parts.

CURRANT WORM.—This pest is quite stripping the currant bushes of their foliage and otherwise injuring the fruit considerably.

POTATO BUG.—I have been informed that the Potato Bug, frequently known by the name of the Colorado Bug, has made its appearance in the garden of Mr. Wm. Brydon, but not in sufficient quantities to do any great injury.

WEATHER.—The weather has been very changeable with very chilly nights.

PORT ALBERT PIER.—A contract for constructing a pier will be let on Monday, 19th inst. Plans and specification can be seen at Mr W. T. Pelloy's residence.

DISTRICT MEETING.—The District Meeting of the L. O. L. for the District of Wawanosh, was held in Dungannon, on Wednesday 14th inst. Representatives from most of the Lodges of the District were present. The celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne will be held in Goderich by the above district, with the exception of the Lucknow Lodge.

HOWICK.

A general meeting of the Reformers of the Township of Howick is hereby called at Gofton's Hall Wroxeter, on Saturday the 1st of July at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Director for the N. R. Reform association in place of H. W. Hunt resigned, and to transact any other business of the party.

H. W. Hunt.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.—The executive Committee of the Canadian Press Association met at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on Friday the 2nd inst., the President, Mr Erastus Jackson, of the Newmarket *Era*, in the chair. After carefully revising the list of members, it was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Toronto, on Tuesday, July 18th, and proceed on an excursion the same day. The President was instructed to perfect arrangements with the steamboat lines to Montreal and Ottawa and the railway companies. The intention is to take the mail line steamer at Toronto to Montreal, thence up the Ottawa River to the city of Ottawa and back by railway.

AN OLD FARMER'S EXPERIENCE.—That the success of farming is in experience. That to ask a man's advice is not stooping, but often of much benefit. That kindness to stock, like good shelter, is saving of fodder. That to fight weeds is to favor grain, and do justice to your neighbor. That in making home agreeable, you keep your boys out of the city. That it is a good thing to grow into farming—not jump into it. That is a good thing to sell your grain when it is ready. That great changes of weather hurt cattle as well as man. That all of farming is summed up in the manure heap made on the farm. That the first mellow soil in spring is your mellowest, and should be first put on. That it is a good thing to keep the eye out on experiments, and note all good and bad.

BIGAMY IN HIGH LIFE.—An ex-member of the U. S. Congress, C. C. Bowen, South Carolina, has turned out to be a first class villain and an excellent specimen of the genus "Carpet bagger." He is now under trial for bigamy at Washington and from the evidence it appears that lately he contracted marriage with an estimable young lady, her consent having been given upon the exhibition by him of the judgment and record of a New York court certifying that a divorce had been decreed between him and his wife, who is now living in Tennessee. A number of witnesses from New York, including officers of the court, have, however, sworn that no such case was ever before it, no such decree ever granted, and that the record purporting to be a judgment of divorce is a forgery. Upon an examination of the document it became apparent that the names which it originally bore had been erased and those of Bowen and his wife substituted. The case has not yet been closed, but if justice is done the ex-Congressman will soon be gracing the cell of some well managed penitentiary.

The diet of worms—Almost anything that grows.

DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO

We sometimes hear persons say, "my horse is sadly out of condition, and I cannot tell either what is the matter with him, or how to get him into case;" they appear to be ignorant of the fact that there is within their reach a remedy safe, sure, and effectual in all cases. Many persons who deal in horses use large quantities of it, and testify that its effects are most satisfactory. One horse dealer informs us that his horses' condition and appearance are so much improved by its use that they sell more readily and for higher prices. The article is "Darley's Arabian Horse Remedy and Condition Medicine." No thing else is equal to it for the same purpose.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co* is on each package. *Northrop & Lyman* Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Blake at Strathroy.

* * * This is another branch of the subject which, it appears to me, deserves your attention. Upon the whole, whether you read the treaty or the protocols, or the discussions in the press, you will find the unequivocal mark of almost absolute submission to the views of the United States in every part of the treaty. Now, Mr. Chairman, I am bound to say that we are, in my opinion, on the eve of the most serious crisis which has yet occurred in our existence. I am bound to say that one of the things which most strongly moves me in opposition to this treaty is the feeling that if ratified it is not the end; it is but the beginning of the end. (Hear, hear.) If at the demand of the United States we are to give some and sell others of our most valuable national rights, it would not be very many years, nay, not many months, before new demands will be made, and which we, with diminished sovereignty, will be less able to resist than if we had shown the firm front we ought to have shown against the first aggression. (Cheers.) I cannot regard the future of this country, the treaty ratified, as anything else than absorption. If we should be found unequal to our destiny, if we are prepared to cede so much, at some future day we will find ourselves, if not prepared to cede all, at any rate unprepared to resist the demand for all as strongly as we ought. I believe we have now got to put our foot down and say firmly and unequivocally that, if British power is to be maintained, as I hope to see it maintained to the last day, on this continent, it shall be maintained unimpaired, unshorn, undiminished. (Cheers.) I agree that we must look to Imperial considerations in this matter. We are a part of the Empire, and our interests are bound up with those of the Empire; and, as a question of Imperial policy, I maintain this treaty as to the navigation and fisheries is a fatal blunder. I believe, I repeat, that we are at a very serious point. It is quite true that a very considerable section of the English people are looking towards the separation of the colonies. It is true that there is a very small party in this country animated by the view that the Imperial policy goes in that direction. That party is as yet insignificant in numbers here. It has some significance "at home." But if we are no longer to be allowed to use the word "home" in connection with old England, I believe it will be, to a large extent, our own fault. We have got to look to the organization of the Empire (Here, here.) We have to consider, and consider speedily, whether any means can be devised for redressing the anomalies which so long as they were theoretical did not trouble practical men, but which obviously are ceasing to be theoretical and becoming to a large extent practical, and which will find their solution in one of two inevitable ways—separation, or the reorganization of the Empire. I give my voice against separation and in favor of the reorganization of the Empire. (Hear, hear.) I believe that separation for Canada now, indeed for many years to come, would mean absorption—annexation. What! are we to hear in one breath that England—that the Empire—is afraid of American irritation, and calls upon us to cede our rights while we are yet a part of the Empire; and in the next breath that we could stand alone? If we cannot stand as part of the Empire, how can we hope to stand alone? That is nonsense and absurdity. Therefore, when I say that the choice is between separation and reorganization, I believe, separation being equivalent to annexation, that the choice is between annexation and reorganization. Any scheme of reorganization, I admit, is beset with vast great difficulties. It may entail upon us heavy pecuniary sacrifices. But I believe that this country that is prepared, not merely from material, but also from moral considerations—not merely because we feel it to be our material interest, but because we are proud of being a part of the Empire—to submit to the legitimate sacrifices that may be entailed upon her in any scheme of reorganization. These sacrifices are not in the direction of diminishing the power of the Empire, not in the direction of yielding up her rights of navigation and fisheries. I say every Englishman ought to look just as warmly upon the question of the sovereignty of our fisheries and navigation as of the fisheries of the English coast itself. I think if we abandon the idea of the unity of the Empire on the hither and the thither side of the Atlantic that unity will soon be a thing of the past. I fully believe if every statesman and every citizen sets before him, as the one thing to be done, to do what is necessary to maintain the unity of the Empire, it can be accomplished. I see no insuperable difficulty in something like the federative system. Compare the case of Canada at this moment, with its means of communication and its wealth, with the case of Ireland when she was joined to England. It would be infinitely more speedy and convenient for a Canadian to take his share in federal councils in London than it was for an Irishman to go to the English Parliament at the time of the Union, or for a Scotchman to go from the North of Scotland in days not long passed. And therefore, when we find the telegraph and the steam-carriage destroying distances, and the means of communication so wonderfully improved, why should we despair of the idea of adopting some sort of federal principle in the reorganization of the Empire? That something must be done is obvious. We cannot permit public opinion in England to drift in the direction of separation (cheers), which it will if you present as the only alternatives a continuance of the present system or independence. We must present another alternative. We must try to awaken England to her duty in this matter. I do not believe England could live many years once she separated herself from her colonies. Not only would her glory be impaired, but her independent existence would be endangered if she was to cut off these great colonies in various parts of the world that are now proud to fly the British flag and look to the British throne. But we must point out to them what from our point of view is their duty. What is their duty? I maintain their first duty is to cement those bonds of union; and higher duty is intimately connected with another duty which is now pressing upon them—the duty of promoting emigration from that country. Sir, no man can read without feeling of the deepest sorrow of the state which not unfrequently exists, which may almost be said to be the normal condition of what are called the pauper classes in the old country. Compare this happy land, in which the man who has merely his unskilled hands to help him, is yet able to work his own way to independence, with the country in which while one part of the population rolls in wealth another part is plunged in the deepest poverty. Not less than a million of people were a little while ago upon the parish rates, and no less than ten millions sterling (equal to fifty million dollars, were expended in one year on poor rates. What would that amount, what would even five millions do towards promoting a grand scheme of emigration from England to a country in which the land is free and fertile, the climate invigorating, and suited to maintain a hardy people, and where the people, feeling that they have a stake in the country, will take an interest in promoting its welfare, and that of the Empire of which it is no trifling part? That is an object which ought to attract English statesmen, and I say no selfish, short-sighted views of the employers of labor should for a moment interfere with its accomplishment. It is the highest interest of the state to promote a grand scheme of emigration, and if that be promoted—with the attraction we can offer in the great Northwest, with the large works which we are bound to undertake there—we have a destiny before us which I will not attempt to depict; a destiny of which perhaps the most glorious part will be that every man that comes—coming last, there not morose, not feeling that England has failed in her duty by him, but feeling that England has given him happiness, that England has given him prosperity, that England has given him in a new country the means of progress, which he could not have enjoyed in the old—will be impressed by a sentiment of gratitude and devotion to the old land, and thus a feeling of loyalty and unity will exist deep in the minds of the people throughout the whole Empire. We shall be in truth one great nation, and either separation or absorption will be impossible. (Loud and long continued cheers.)

RAN OFF THE TRACK.

NOBODY KILLED, BUT SEVERAL SERIOUSLY INJURED.

ANOTHER GRAND TRUNK ACCIDENT—No. 4 EXPRESS GOES OFF THE TRACK NEAR ERNESTOWN—A SCENE OF CONFUSION—THE NAMES OF THE SUFFERERS.

NAPANEE, June 16.—Accidents on the Grand Trunk, like human misfortunes, never come singly; and the Grafton horror has been quickly followed by a disaster of a very serious nature, but fortunately unattended by loss of life. The following are the fullest particulars:—About eight o'clock this morning No. 4 express (due at Toronto about 11.30 a. m.), running at the rate of twenty miles an hour, ran off the track at a point about four miles and a half east of Ernestown. The train consisted of the engine and tender, baggage and post office car, one second-class car, two first-class cars, and last of all a Pullman palace. It is supposed that the engine or baggage car broke a rail, for suddenly, without a moment's warning, the occupants of the first of the two first-class cars were violently jerked against its sides or thrown upon the floor. The second first-class car went off the track next, followed by the second-class car and finally by the Pulman. When the first car went off the engineer felt a "jerk"—as he expressed it—yet he did not imagine that anything had gone wrong until the second car went off, when he immediately shut off steam and applied the brakes, but did not come to a standstill before the two first-class cars were toppled completely over on their sides. The scene inside the cars while they were being jerked over the ties, against the rails and over one or two small drains, was one of the greatest confusion and horror. Those who retained their presence of mind clutched the seats and the hat railings; others rolled on the floor; stout elderly gentlemen were thrown violently roof-wards; parcels and satchels were driven in all directions, and to make confusion worse confounded, the ladies uttered piercing shrieks in which they were joined by one or two of the stronger sex. The following are the names of those most seriously injured who were put off at Ernestown and Napanee and handed over to the care of the doctors:—

Dr. Waters, London; hurt internally.
Mr Choate, Port Hope, head cut and eyes blackened.
Mr McCarthy, hurt internally
Mr. Daly, Napanee, head cut and eyes blackened.
Mr. Gildard, Utica, head cut and eyes blackened.
Mr, Dunica, Chicago, head bruised and ear slit.
Mr. Videan, New York, head bruised and severely shaken.
Mrs. Lowery, Kingston, head bruised and severely shaken.
Conductor Charleroi, head cut and bruised.
Mr. Jas. Carruthers, Castleton, head cut and bruised.
Dr. E. F. Beals, Windfield, N. Y., head cut and bruised.
Mr. Thomas Keyes, St. Catharines, head cut and bruised.
Mr. A. M. Hammond, England, head cut and bruised.
M. A. B. Symonds, Perth, head cut and bruised.
Mr. W. P. Moore, Chicago, head cut and bruised.
Mr. James Armstrong, Westminster, head cut and bruised.
Mr. Chas. Leroy, Rochester, N. Y., leg hurt and head cut.
Mr. James Walshe, Quebec, head cut and eyes blackened.
Mr. George Stephens, Windsor, head cut and eyes blackened.
Mr. Frank Davison, Niagara Falls, head cut and eyes blackened.

Two children bruised and slightly cut.

About ten or twelve others were slightly injured but proceeded on their journey by the train which was sent to pick them up. The sufferers speak in the highest terms of the kindness and attention shown to them by Dr. Jennings of Toronto, who was on the train. From the enquiries I have made, I have come to the conclusion that "nobody is to blame," as usual. The section foreman passed over the line about an hour before the accident occurred, and everything was then in good order.

ARRIVING AT TORONTO.

Union Station was crowded yesterday afternoon by parties who had friends on board No. 4, and who were exceedingly anxious about their safety, as a report prevailed in the city that several were killed. When the train arrived at four o'clock, a stranger might have surmised that it had come straight from a battle field or an Irish fair. Several of the passengers had their heads encased in pocket handkerchiefs, and their clothes torn and stained with blood from their wounds. Others had sprained ancles, others twisted wrists, others black eyes, but all were exceedingly thankful that they had escaped so safely.

Origin of Longfellow's Evangeline.

James T. Fields, in the *Atlantic*, says: "Hawthorn dined one day with Longfellow, and brought with him a fried from Salem. After dinner the friend said: "I have been trying to persuade Hawthorne to write a story based upon a legend of Acadia, and still current there; the legend of a girl, who, in the dispersion of the Acadians was separated from her lover, and passed, her life in waiting and seeking for him, and only found him dying in an hospital, when both were old." Longfellow wondered that this legend did not strike the fancy of Hawthorne, and said to him: "If you have really made up your mind not to use it for a story, will you give it to me for a poem?" To this Hawthorne assented, and moreover promised not to treat the subject in prose till Longfellow had seen what he could do with it in verse. And so we have "Evangeline, in beautiful hexameters, a poem that will hold its place in literature while true affection lasts. Hawthorne rejoiced in the great success of Longfellow, and loved to count up the editions, both foreign and American, of this now world-renowned poem.

TEMPERANCE LAW IN MICHIGAN.—A bill has passed the Legislature of Michigan amending the Prohibitory Liquor Law of that State, which provides that money or other valuable consideration paid for spirituous liquor sold in violation of law may be received back by the person paying, or by his wife, or his children, or his parents or guardian. And the owner or lessee renting or leasing any building or premises, having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are to be sold therein at retail as a beverage, shall be liable with the person selling or giving intoxicating liquors. And the amount received by every wife or child shall be his or her sole and separate property.

ODDFELLOWSHIP.—For the information of any Oddfellows, who might desire to visit, a Lodge, we would say that the Regular meeting of Huron Lodge No 62, takes place on Thursday, 22d inst., at 8 p. m.

CLERICAL.—Rev. R. S. Cooper, of Southampton, Chaplain of the Bruce Battalion, preached for Rev. E. E. Elwood, Rural Dean, on the evening of Sunday last. Amongst his auditors there was quite a large number of volunteers.

HATS FOR THE MILLION!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ESTABLISHED AN EXCLUSIVE HAT, CAP, & FUR STORE

In the new building, erected by himself, last summer, on West Side, Market Square IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL OPEN for the inspection of the public, on

On Saturday the 4th day of March, 1871,

The Largest and best Stock of Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods ever brought to Goderich Consisting of the Newest styles of

English, New York, & Canadian Fashionable Silk, & Beaver Hats, Fur & Wool Felt Hats

ALSO, Silk and Cloth Caps, of the latest Styles and Patterns for spring wear. Most of this Stock has been made specially to my order, and as I claim to have a thorough knowledge of the HAT and CAP business will be able (with the large and varied stock I have on hand and am continually receiving,)

TO PLEASE THE EYE AND FIT THE HEAD OF THE MOST Fastidious, and at prices that will defy competition.

W. M. SAVAGE.

Goderich, March 1st, 1871.

HATS! HATS!

ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT, JUST RECEIVED.

20 PER CENT BELOW CITY PRICES.

W. M. SAVAGE.

Goderich 23rd May, 1871.

C. McKENZIE,

HAS PLEASURE IN INTIMATING TO HIS customers and the Public generally, that he has opened a New Store next door to the old where they will find constantly on hand, a full supply of

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,
TWEEDS & CLOTHS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,